N. York was first settled by the Dutch in 1614. It is was called New Netherlands till its capture by the English in 1664, when it was named N. Y. after the Duke of York. It embraces an area of 46,000 square miles one half larger than Ireland. This State abounds beyond any other in beautiful & picturesque sheets of water. Before we speak of the moral power & wants of the State, we shall say a few words respecting her natural resources & physical power; for in proportion as the physical power of a country is increased, her moral power may be augmented. N. Y. city is the greatest commercial emporium in the new world & is surpassed by few in her trade even in the old world. The value of imports into the U. S. in 1882 was $ 101,029,266. Of this sum $ 53,214,402, was into N. Y. The exports during the same period amounted to $ 87,176,943. of which sum $ 26,000,945 was from the port of N. Y.

The population of N. Y. in 1790 was 340,120. In 1820-1,372,812 & in 1880-1,934,496. No of slaves in 1790 was 21,324 In 1820-10,088, & in 1800-75. The number of Indians in N. Y. is estimated to be at the present time 4,820. The population of N. Y. in the interval between 1790 & 1820 increased from 340,120 to 1,372,812 a rate of increase not paralleled in any of the other states. Notwithstanding the enterprise of N. Y. in encouraging commerce, agriculture & manufacturing business, she has not forgotten that general intelligence is absolutely necessary for the prosperity & peace of her citizens. She has seen that education must keep pace with

the increase of her population, & consequently bountiful provision has been for this object. The system of common school instruction has been encouraged by appropriation of money by the state & by creating a publick fund. According to the report made to the Legislature in 1820 returns were made from 515 towns 5763 school districts in said towns - Of these returns were rec'd from 5,118 districts. The whole amount of publick money rec'd in these towns during the same year was $117,151,07 cts. The number of children taught in the districts making returns was 271,877. The no of children between 5 & 15 & 16 years of age residing in these districts was 302,708. Thus the no of children taught to the no of children reported was as 9 to 10.

In 1830 the no of towns from which returns were rec'd was 773 - the whole no of school districts in said towns 8,872 The no of districts from which returns were rec'd was 8,292. The amount of publick money rec'd in said towns was $214,840,14 cts - The amount paid for teachers wages over & above publick money was $297,084,44 cts. The no of children taught in the districts making returns was 480,041. The no of children between 5 & 15, & 16 years of age residing in those districts was 468,257; making the proportion of children taught to the no reported as 40, to 41. In 1831 the proportion was as 250 to 249 which is the latest estimate I have seen. Assuming the above account to be correct (as far as it goes) we shall probably find that the proportion of children taught to the untaught is even greater than 250 to 249, since

many between the ages specified attend
1st schools & academies; & also that
in were 432 districts from which no
returns were recd. In 1832 returns were
recd from 8,941 districts & the no of
schools in opperation was computed at
9,270 - the no of children at school at
494,959. In 1880 the no of children in-
structed was 531,240.
The first distribution of the publick
money for the support of common schools
in the state of N.Y. was made & the pre-
sent system of managing them was
begun in 1816; since which time edu-
cation has made great advances. The no
of school districts has increased three-
fold since 1816 & the no instructed in
common schools has increased more
rapidly than the population. The com-
mon school fund in 1833 amounted to
$1,791,321,77 cts. & the total expenses of com-
mon schools estimated at $1,262,670,97 cts.
The conditions on which the public
money was offered to the towns were
1st that each town should raise by a
tax as sum at least equal to the sum
appropriated to the town from the state
treasury, the total of both sums to be
applied to the payment of teachers
wages - 2nd that before the inhabitants
of a neighbourhood could participate
in the public fund, they were required
to organise a district, erect & furnish a
school-house, & have a school taught
in it, at least three months by a legally
qualified teacher. Notwithstanding so
much has been done by the state to
facilitate instruction, it is estimated that
there are more than 20,000 children
who attend no school. This I think is

too low an estimate. The reason why the proportion of taught to untaught children which has been given above is so great (probably too great) may be accounted for in part at least by the fact that the no of children in the city of N. Y. between 5 & 15 a~~t~~ is not required to be given, & on this account has never been inserted in the reports. The no of children attending schools has been given, but no account made of those who do not attend & accordingly the total estimate has been erroneous. For example we hear of only 7,781 children, while the city contains probably from 40,000 to 50,000. According to the report every child in the city attends school. This State has the honor of taking the lead in providing for the education of teachers For this purpose there is a fund which is increasing, & the Legislature have authorised the addition of a department for the education of common school teachers to one of the academies in each of the senatorial districts; & eight academies have already been designated for that purpose. The State provides books for all the indigent members of Union College & assisted 73 young men in that institution during the year 1833. A law was passed by the last Legislature requiring every school district to raise this year $20.00 & every subsequent year $10.00 for the purpose of procuring libraries in every district for the use of the schools. I have been thus particular in speaking of the system of common school instruction on account of its exceeding great importance both in a moral & political point of view.

The no of incorporated academies in the state in 1833 was 67. No of students 5506. The

no of academies has doubled since the year 1827; the no of students more than doubled. In the erection & endowment of the incorporated academies; about $400,000 have been expended by the state & individuals & to those academies a sum of $10,000 is distributed annually by the state. The sum of $1,200 is assigned to the institution situated in each of the 8 senate districts. The legislature have also made grants directly of 5,565 acres of land valued at $22,260. & $27,268.82 cts in money.

Sunday Schools. As near as I can ascertain two S. Schools were formed for the first time in the city of N. Y. in 1803 by the late Mrs Isabella Graham. In Jany 1829 from a report of the S. S. teachers it appears that there were then in the city of N. Y. 9368 children between 4 & 15 connected with S. Schools. From the report of the American S. S. Union for last year I find that there were in the state 3,092 Schools - 26,307 teachers - 161,768 scholars. Teachers that professed religion last year 113. Scholars that professed religion 819.

Colleges. There are five colleges in N. Y. viz Columbia - Union - Hamilton - Geneva & the University of N. Y. In 1833 the no of students in those institutions was 757. No of instructors exclusive of those in the N. Y. University about 50. No of vols in the libraries exclusive of those in the University which is not known, 36,420. The Literary fund in 1833 was $262,578.10 cts. There are also two medical colleges in N. Y. one in the city & the other in Fairfield.

The no of news-papers exclusive of other periodical publications in the U. S. in 1833 was about 1,200. The no of news-paps & monthly magazines, without including

periodical publical publications issued at longer intervals published in the state of N.Y. during the same year were 265. more than one fifth of the periodicals in the U.S. or ~~about~~ one paper to about 8 or 9 souls Such is a concise & imperfect sketch of the literature of N.Y.

It is well known that this State has been one of the most efficient in prosecuting the Temperance reformation. The stand which some of her most wealthy & distinguished citizens have taken on this subject is alike honorable to themselves & to the cause in which they are engaged. From the Treasurers report for 1833 it appears that the State society spent during the year upwards of $14,000 in this cause. Reports were read from 55 counties embracing 1537 societies & 229,617 members. The Temp Recorder, a monthly periodical published by the executive committee of the State Society has a very extensive circulation & takes high ground, condemning the use of all intoxicating drinks. Still much work remains to be done in this cause - many grog-shops are to be closed - & many stores & taverns are yet to banish the poison from their shops & bars.

We shall give as concise & accurate an of the state of the religious denominations in N.Y. as our means will allow.

Methodists. The first Methodist society in the U.S. was formed in the city of N.Y. in 1766. by some emigrants from Ireland. In 1768 a meeting house was erected in John St. During the Revolutionary war all the preachers except one, Mr Asbury returned to their native land. That we may see the remarkable growth of this church in N.Y. I would state that in 1784 there were in the

U. S. but 14,988 members & 83 preachers. According to their minutes in 1832 (the latest which I have been able to procure) there were in N. Y. 108,555 white communicants - 796 colored - & 20 Indians. Sum total of communicants 109,371. Travelling preachers 517 - superannuated preachers 30. making an increase since 1828 of 43,319 communicants & 18 preachers. This account is not perfect but I am not able to make it more correct at present, since the Troy conference embraces some ministers & churches from Vermont & Mass. the no I am not able to ascertain. They have four conferences in the state viz N. Y. Troy - Oneida & Genesee. In no other state I believe have they more than one. These conferences embrace 28 districts. The Methodists have three Academies in N. Y. one in the city - another at White Plains, & another at Cazenovia. The amount of property owned by this last one is from $15,000 to $20,000. In 1830 the no of students in this & the one in N. Y. city was 150 a 160.

Baptists. From the report of the associated Calvinistic Baptists for this year I find that they number 85 associations - 698 churches 526 ordained ministers - 184 licensiates - & 68,295 communicants. In 1829 there were within their bounds 175 vacant churches. They have a Theol Seminary in Hamilton Madison Co. founded in 1819. This Seminary receives none but candidates for the ministry. These are aided in the earliest stages of their study. The course of study pursued embraces six years. Its funds are small. No of students in 1833 38. In the preparatory department 65. It has 6 professors & a library of 2250 vols. The Baptists are constructing a college at

8 Brockport 72 miles from Buffalo.

Presbyterians. The first Presbytrian church in N.Y. was founded in 1716. According to the minutes of the Gen^l Assembly of last year there were in N.Y. 5 synods viz Albany including 6 presbytries - Utica 5- Geneva 9- Genesee 5- & N.Y. 8 presbytries. The whole no of ministers 639- Licentiates 64- Churches 695- communicants 84,377- No of ministers without charge 150- churches that were vacant 191- churches that had only a stated supply 252- $56,051,60 cts was raised for the missionary fund- $2,743,80 cts for Theol Seminaries. Education funds $24,664, Auburn Seminary was founded in 1821- No of students in 1833-54- Library 4,500 vols. Professors 4-

Dutch. The Dutch Reformed church was first formed in N.Y. in ~~1679~~ 1639- This was the established religion of the colony till 1664 The church was dependent for the ordination of its ministers ~~46~~ on the classis of Amsterdam in Holland till 1757 when the first classis was formed in this county. As near as I can ascertain this church had in 1833 124 churches - 107 ministers, & 14,000 communicants. In 1830 they had 44 vacant churches.

Episcopal. The Episcopal church had in N.Y. in 1792 - 19 ministers - It now numbers 183 ministers - 190 congregations - 10,300 communicants & 84 candidates for orders. Ten new congregations were organised last year, & 20 churches consecrated. 47,500 tracts were issued by their tract society & 21,889 distributed. Their S. School Society for the City reported 28 schools - 708 teachers. 7,122 Scholars. Increase during the year of 4 schools - 961 scholars & 121 teachers. The Episcopalians have a Theol Seminary in

city founded in 1819. The property of the Seminary besides grounds & building consists of $5,350, in stocks, $62,000 in Bonds & Mortgages, & $4,800 loaned out. Two large legacies have been left to the Seminary, but which are not available one of $60,000 & the other of $100,000. There are 5 Professors & last year 67 students. The college at Geneva is under the direction of the Episcopal church.

The Lutheran church in N. Y. according to the ~~Lutheran~~ Quarterly Register had in 1831-27 ministers & 2,973 communicants. In 1834-19 ministers & 2,294 comm^ts being a decrease in three years of 8 ministers & 679 comm^ts. Hartwick Seminary in Otsego Co is owned by the Lutherans. It was founded in 1815. It consists of two departments. In 1832 the Theological department had 9 students & the academical 80. It has two teachers.—

Besides those which have been mentioned, there are in N. Y. churches of almost any denomination is Christendom. There are a few Congregationalists Unitarians — Universalists — Jews — Quakers both orthodox — Hicksites & Shakers — &c &c. Accurate statistics of which I have not been able to obtain, neither if I had them would time permit me to read them. In 1830 the proportion of protestant ministers in N. Y. ~~not~~ including the local ministry of the methodist church ~~nor the speakers of the Society of~~ Friends to the population was as 1 to 1,187. The last report of the Home Missionary Society states that there are

N. Y. 251 congregations & missionary [illegible]
[illegible] & 185 missionaries —
[illegible] is N. Y. From the imperfect view

10
which has been given of its moral
condition, It will be seen that al-
though enjoying superior religious privi-
leges there is much work still
done; still many waste places to be
occupied. Though the no of Christians
in this state may be large, & their mor-
al power great, still the no of the
enemies of all righteousness is not
small, nor are they sleeping. Before
we can be sure that Infidelity &
Popery never if possible them Infidelity
itself will not triumph in N. Y. much
land must be possessed —

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